Registered number: 01878509

# **HIGH PEAK STEELS LIMITED**

# **UNAUDITED**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017



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# HIGH PEAK STEELS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01878509

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	N - 4 -		28 February 2017		29 February 2016
Fixed assets	Note		£		£
Tangible assets	4		344,005		461,592
			344,005		461,592
Current assets			,		
Stocks		942,908		847,513	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,276,932		1,059,340	
Cash at bank and in hand		200		200	
		2,220,040		1,907,053	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<b>6</b> ,	(1,346,077)		(1,118,457)	
Net current assets			873,963	<del></del>	788,596
Total assets less current liabilities			1,217,968		1,250,188
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Provisions for liabilities	7		(27,000)		(91,411)
Deferred tax		(46,302)		(65,618)	
			(46,302)		(65,618,
Net assets			1,144,666		1,093,159
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			1,134,666		1,083,159
			1,144,666		1,093,159

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

# HIGH PEAK STEELS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01878509

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

20/9/17

M S Thornley

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a company limited by shares incorporated in England who's registered office is Thornfield House, Peakdale Road, Brookdale Industrial Estate, Glossop, SK13 6LQ. The principal activity of the compay is the wholesale of bright and black steel.

# 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The company has traded profitably in the year and has sufficient working capital to enable it pay its debts as they fall due. The level of dividends drawn take into account the cashflow requirements of the company. Accordingly the directors have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 10% straight line on cost

Motor vehicles

- 25% straight line on cost

Fixtures & fittings

- 10% straight line on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

## 2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 March 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.12 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

## 2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 23 (2016 - 23).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2016	900,247	134,011	115,995	1,150,253
Disposals	-	(32,218)	-	(32,218)
At 28 February 2017	900,247	101,793	115,995	1,118,035
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2016	520,728	65,442	102,491	688,661
Charge for the period on owned assets	25,625	13,497	3,409	42,531
Charge for the period on financed assets	51,564	7,378	-	58,942
Disposals	-	(16,104)	-	(16,104)
At 28 February 2017	597,917	70,213	105,900	774,030
Net book value				
At 28 February 2017	302,330	31,580	10,095	344,005
At 29 February 2016	379,519	68,569	13,504	461,592

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
Plant and machinery	246,923	298,487
Motor vehicles	-	23,492
	246,923	321,979

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

5.	Debtors		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	Trade debtors	1,263,293	1,040,732
	Prepayments and accrued income	13,639	18,608
		1,276,932	1,059,340
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	Bank overdrafts	86,029	31,324
	Trade creditors	994,929	838,748
	Corporation tax	61,609	53,565
	Other taxation and social security	102,702	63,723
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	45,492	79,387
	Other creditors	11,156	7,647
	Accruals and deferred income	44,160	44,063
		1,346,077	1,118,457
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	27,000	91,411
		27,000	91,411

# **Secured loans**

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts amounting to £72,492 (2016: £170,798) are secured on the assets to which they relate

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 8. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.